TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera Monne-Adols. F. M.
Cados-Nason. SP. M.
Edga Musses-Tableaux in Wat, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
despid Opera Monnes-A Brave Woman. S P. M.
Maddam Naunre Theatre-The Willow Copes. 5.56 P. M.
Middam Naunre Theatre-The Willow Copes. 5.56 P. M.
Middaw Carden-Clo # P. M.
Despites Theatre-The World. SP. M.
Standard Theatre-Mikada. SP. M. Standard Theater—Hitado. S.F. M.
Thetin I beater—Hitado. S.F. M.
Tony Pantaria—A Pair of Elds. 2 and S.F. M.
Union houses Theater—Hitado. S.F. M.
Weilandra—Chetter. S.F. M.
Eth Avenue Theater—Hitado. S.F. M.
Solt: Street Theater—Hitado. S.F. M.
Solt: Street Theater—Hitado. S.F. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Rights of an Officeholder.

The proposition that because a man is holder he has no right to take part. In political management is ridiculous.

The first duty and obligation of an officer of course, is to discharge the functions of his office honestly and efficiently. Having done this, we should like to know why he has no right to participate in any sort of political

No doubt Mr. MANNING acted wisely in resigning his place on the Democratic State Committee; but few intelligent persons can be foolish enough to suppose that he will benceforth have absolutely nothing to do with Democratic politics in New York. Bo of the other members of the Cabinet: might not Messrs. Endicort, Whitney, VILAS, GARLAND, LAMAR, and BAYARD rightfully "take part in political management" in their several States, so far as to promote the selection of good men for office, and even the success of a particular candidate, who was fit for the place he sought, as against an bjectionable aspirant?

We think they might. We have no patience with the theorists who want to make every public officer a political eunuch.

Troublesome Silver.

It is not in the United States alone that silver money is causing trouble. Belgium, just now, is wrestling with the embarrass ment produced by her attempt, in conjunc tion with France and the other countries of the Latin Union, to maintain the circulation of both gold and sliver at the ratio of 154 to 1

In 1874 the Union was compelled by the fall in market price of silver bullion to restrict the coinage of unlimited legal tender silver to \$24,000,000 a year, and in 1877 to stop it altogether. Now, as a condition of renewing the Union for another term of years, France insists that Belgium shall agree to redeem all her own sliver coins in gold.

Since, however, Belgium has 465,000,000 francs of silver circulating in France, while there is only about 190,000,000 francs of French silver circulating in Belgium, the Beigian Ministry hesitate to comply with this demand. France threatens, in case Belgium finally refuses, to send home all the Belgian silver now circulating in France. This would swamp the currency of a little country like Belgium, with her 6,000,000 of population, and, it is feared, would bring on a financial crisis there. To yield to the demands of France would, however, only postpone the evil day, and the Belgian Ministry seem disposed to meet it at once.

It is probable that Beigium will ultimately have to adopt the silver standard, and cease to use gold as money. The first effect of the transition will undoubtedly be a dislocation and a derangement of trade, but people will on adjust themselves to the new condition of things, as we did to the suspension of specie payments in 1862, and thereafter business will proceed as usual. The kind of currency that a country employs is much less important than is commonly supposed. We got on very well with greenbacks, and Belgium can get on equally well with silver.

The Irish Vicerovatty Condemned.

Whether the predominating force in the louse of Commons is represented by LOT RANDOLPH CHURCHILL OF Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, it is already evident that Castle government is doomed. The institution must, indeed, be thoroughly discredited when such an uncompromising champion of the landowning classes as the London Times admits that its assailants have made out a strong case, and that its defenders should lose no time in parrying the formidable charges. But who will undertake the task of exculpation when even Lord SPENCER, who wished to revive the Crimes act, and Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD, his most efficient in atrument in the harsh work of coercion, urge

the abolition of the Viceroyalty? If leading English statesmen, while condemning the Irish administrative system, acsitate to make its immediate abolition a cardinal feature of political programmes, the delay is due to the extreme divergence of the forms of local government proposed The scheme suggested, for example, by Mr. CLIFFORD LLOYD embodies, apparently, the maximum of the concessions that old-fashloned Conservatives and Whigs are even now disposed to make. He begins with the plausible assumption that Irishmen ought to have the same rights as Englishmen, and professes to carry out this end by conferring on elective county Boards in Ireland the same powers of administration that in England are vested in the local authorities. But under his plan there would be really a grave difference between the liberties of Irishmen and Englishmen. For he would deny to the new organs of Irish self-government any control over taxation or police. These fundamental function would remain in the hands of the imperial Ministry, representing the majority of a Legislature to which Ireland returns less than one-sixth of the members. It is true that, so long as political parties are nearly balanced in Great Britain, the Irish members, being able to turn the scale, would have a practical guarantee against offensive legislation in the particulars just named. But an equilibrium so useful to Ireland may disappear at any moment, and Mr. PARNELL would be lacking in patriotic foresight if he sequiesced in any compromise which, by depriving his countrymen of all independe in the matters of police and of taxation would leave them at the mercy of allen rulers whenever dynamite outrages should happen to provoke a fresh outbreak of race enmity in the British constituencies.

Mr. PARNELL's view is that schemes like Mr. LLOYD's are well enough, so far as they go, but that it is indispensable to supplemen them with an Irish Parliament, clothed with powers substantially equivalent to those exercised by a State Legislature under the American Constitution. From one point of view, indeed, he would make Ireland more independent of the central administration than is one of our State Governments. He does not dony that Ireland ought to bear her share of the expenses incurred for the general defence and welfare of the British empire. be apparently continplates doing by means of an annual con-

tribution, precisely as Bavaria defrays a due proportion of the deficit regu-larly recurring in the German budget. He manifestly does not wish to sanction the retention of British customs officers and exsisemen in Ireland, for he lays great stress upon the stimulus which a Dublin Parliament might give by sagacious measures of protection to native industry and trade. This can only mean that Ireland, if Mr. PARNELL had his way, would follow the example of the Canadian Dominion and levy duties on importations from Great Britain. It is the fear of this result felt by British manufacturers that has hitherto restrained even Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN from pushing the theory of home rule to its logical conclusion. He would yield almost anything to Ireland short of a control over customs and internal revenue; that is to say, the principal channels of taxation.

One cause of the preference evinced by Irish reformers for Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL over Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is their instinctive recognition that the former has little to hope for from the manufacturers, and is therefore likely to bid higher for Parnellite support than his Radical competitor by declaring that he can see no reason for treating Ireland with less liberality than is shown by Prussia to Bavaria, or by England to the Canadian Dominion.

The Committee on Appropriations.

The scheme to deprive the Committee on Appropriations of an important part of the functions which it has exercised continuous ly for twenty years is by no means nove Similar projects have been repeatedly proposed, but they have all some to grief, for the authors of them never could muster force enough to carry them into effect. They were afraid to try the sense of the House on an up-and-down proposition, which would make a troublesome record among nonest constituents.

During sixty-three years the appropriations for the public service were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means The increase of business made a reconstruction necessary, and the Committee of Appropriations was authorized on March 2, 1865 and its duties were regularly defined.

That committee excited no great attention until the Forty-fourth Congress, when Mr. RANDALL became Chairman and Introduced the reform measures which resulted in a reduction of thirty millions in the public expenditures, as compared with the appropriations for the fiscal year preceding the advent of the Democratic House. The rules of rigid retrenchment that followed a long reign of extravagance and corruption bore hard on the interests that had been accustomed to dictate the appropriations, and to practise on a national scale addition, division, and silence. They were starved out and driven away from the capital.

The Democrats held the House for six years, and in that short period of time they nade a radical change in the wasteful practices that by usage had become fixtures in legislation. Then came the Forty-seventh Congress, with a House of which KEIPER was Speaker and Secon Robeson the recognized leader.

Plunderers who had cried out against the power of the Committee on Appropriations, and threatened to cripple it if they got the chance, were now perfectly content, with their own friends to vote the supplies.

In the last Congress Mr. RANDALL resumed the Chairmanship of the Appropriations, and applied the strictest rules of economy to the bills. Again he was confronted by a Republican Senate as in 1875-76, but this time with a majority which openly threatened to defeat the bills, and to compe an extra session of Congress rather than give way to the proposed retrenchment.

It is undoubtedly true that a large portion of loose Republicans, and some equally loose Democrats, would gladly see the power of the Appropriations Committee curtailed, and several of the bills that originate with it referred to other committees. Then the latte would attain more importance, and handle jobs on which longing eyes have been cast. But the change ought not to be made. The country is well informed of its motive, and will resist any such attempt to open the

rs of the Treasury to plunder This project is not practicable. Another is now proposed, namely, to abolish the Appropriations Committee altogether, and to return to the practice which was abandoned twenty years ago, when the Committee on Ways and Means had entire charge of the

appropriations. The advocates of restoring the old system contend that "it is obviously proper that the power of determining provisionally how much money should be spent should belong to the same committee that has to determine how much is to be raised and how to raise If the Committee on Ways and Means had the power to conform the revenues to the expenditures, there might be some force in this suggestion. But it is wholly destitute of any such power. In the last Congress, with a majority of seventy in the House, it was unable to pass a bill which had been coddled for many months.

The tariff and the internal revenue furnish the two main resources for the support of Government. Their revision or abolition de pends entirely upon Congress and the President. The Committee on Ways and Means can bring in the bills for these objects, and at that point their authority stops, except so far as the standing, the ability, and the character of its members may exert a moral influence. Estimates are annually made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the expenses of all the branches of the public service. They are taken up by the Appropriations Committee, examined in detail, and bills are reported according to the best judgment of its members. It is their business to investigate all expenditures, to test the authority on which they are made, and to decide whether they are too large or too small for the intended objects.

To transfer these duties to the committee rom which they were taken away in the public interest would not only be a blunder in itself, but it would invite the suspicion of a sinister motive. The responsibility is now fixed, and visible to the country. Twenty years of experience have confirmed its wislom, and any change would be for the worse.

The Split in Dakota.

Two weeks from to-day the counties forming the southern half of Dakota will hold a Constitutional Convention at Sioux Falls. A law passed last March by the Legislature authorizes the Convention to draft a form of Constitution to be submitted to the people, and also to establish a provisional State Government pending the admission of this part of the Territory to the Union.

In June a census of Dakota was taken, under authority of Congress. The complete returns, it is understood, will show a popu lation of nearly if not quite 400,000, of which about 250,000 belongs to the southern and about 150,000 to the northern section. It will be South Dakota -- under that name or some other-which forms the next addition to the sisterhood of States. But North Dakota, insluding as it does some of the richest wheat country in the world, and now making giant strides of progress all along the line of the Northern Pacific Ballroad, will not be far mostacy in America and France," and new evidence is adduced by the comparison of passages in that work with the originals from which they In regard to the expediency of dividing were derived in the works of other authors. The case is a strong one, and the explanations which President White has lately published do the Territory into two parts, there seems to not seem to cover it entirely.

be little if any difference of opinion among the present inhabitants. They consider it as inevitable, and also as desirable. Dakota has a total area of about 150,000 square miles. California is larger, and so is Texas, but the conditions of development in both of these States have differed widely from those which are now building up side by side in Dakota two commonwealths. After the division each of the new States will be geographically larger than Missouri or Georgia, and half as large again as New York. The distances are so vast, and the two systems of crystallization so distinct, that the proposed separation is a measure of common sense, and in the inter-

est of good government. There is some trouble, however, over the question of nomenclature. The original idea was to retain for the southern and earliest settled half the name of Dakota, and to create in the north a new Territory with a new name. The bill introduced in Congress last year provided the name of Lincoln. There are several objections to this, the principal one, in our opinion, being or the ground of euphony. Dakota is a perfect name for a Territory or State; Lincoln is abominable. But the people of the northern inties, in protesting against the propose name of Lincoln, dwell little on the question

of euphony. They hold that the name Dakota is in a certain sense the trade mark of their agricultural business, that the fame of the Territory has been carried around the world by the No. 1 hard wheat raised upon the bonanza farms of the Red River bottom lands, and that it would be unjust to deprive them of the benefit of the widely advertised style in which they have, with the people of the southern counties, an equal interest.

There is a great deal of force in this argument, and it will perhaps prevail. Probably the result of the matter will be two Dakota States, a North Dakota and a South Dakota This is in some respects unfortunate. The beautiful Indian nomenclature of the Northwest ought to be preserved as far as possi ble, without the introduction of qualifying adjectives derived from the points of the compass. From every point of view except that to which we have referred, it would be much better if the peo ple of the northern section would waive their claim to the name Dakota, and adopt as the style of the future empire wheat State the equally characteristic, musical, and satisfactory Indian word which now designates their extreme northeastern county, namely Pemblun.

When the question of admitting South Dakota to the Union as a State comes squarely before Congress, it will be interesting to see how far the attitude of the two great political parties is influenced by the important partisan considerations involved.

Boston and the Grant Monument.

It would naturally be expected that a wealthy city like Boston would become a large contributor to the GRANT national monument fund; and we trust that such may ye be the case. But it will be done much sooner than now seems probable if the Globe of that city shall enter into the project with a hopeful interest instead of expressing such sentiments as these:

"Gen. GRANT has been dead nearly a month now, and the incidents in his career are still fresh in the minds of every citizen. It seems as if people would subscribe now if they intended to do so at all. In spite of this uly one-twentieth of the sum has been raised."

It is true that but a little more than one twentieth of the required amount has been obtained as yet, but that does not show that the whole sum cannot be raised finally. The work of raising it has just been begun systematically and actively, and the increas should soon be considerable.

Our Boston contemporary is wrong when it argues that because people have not subscribed within a month after Gen. GRANT's death, they will not subscribe at all. The deeds for which it is intended to commemorate GRANT's life will be as famous fifty years hence as they are now, and they will become more conspicuous as other fea tures of his career pass into oblivion. There is no reason why the generation to come should have less interest in building the nonument than the generation of to-day. As a matter of fact, though, they should not be permitted to have any, for the monument ought to be finished before they come upon the stage.

Still, our contemporary should not be dis couraged, but should labor that Boston's share in the national memorial may be great. Even if it has little confidence, let it remember the history of the Washington monument and Boston's own column on Bunker Hill. It took seventeen years to finish the latter, while the corner stone of the Washington memorial was laid in 1848, and the structure was completed in 1885.

We publish this morning on the authority of a Washington correspondent, whom w tions we place confidence, a serious charg against the Hon, JOHN SHERMAN, lately Scoretary of the Tressury, and now Senutor from Onto. The accusation is that Mr. SHERMAN. while Secretary of the Treasury, being about to build a new house in Washington, cause designs for it to be made in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and had the building of it overseen by persons employed in that office Mr. SHERMAN, but by the Government.

Mr. Tilden took not the slightest interest in last year's campairs, and he cares no more now for New York or national politics than a child four years old. He is, I am sorry to say, and I know what I am taking about, aboutuely incapacitated mentally from giving any attention to the policy of the Fresdent—Washington Critic. Fudge!

The Yankee yacht beat the Priscilla in the latter's own weather yesterday, though by a ade only in a race of nearly forty miles The trial races are over, and it is taken for granted that the Puritan has been chosen as the American defender of the America's cup Has anybody found out yet what the Genesia's strong points are? She is a dangerous ing craft, and has been getting on some extra canvas lately, to be ready to make the most of however little wind she gets, but her people seam to be keeping their own counsel well about what she can do.

Pastor Downes in Boston appears to be very much such a men as HENRY WARD BESCHER in Brooklyn.

Texas is a long way from the Northwest country, but for the benefit of the Gaireston Daily News we would say that the way to distinguish the races of the Northwest region is not by "full breeds" and "half breeds." In that country full breeds are called Indians, and half breeds are simply "breeds."

The mourning drapery was taken down yesterday, but that is no reason why people should forget that a million deliars has been decided upon as the sum needed to build the memorial to Gen. GRANT.

The New York Times renews its charge of plagrarism against Dr. C. K. ADAMS, the newly elected President of Cornell University. It re-lates, of course, to Dr. ADAMS workers, "De-lates, of course, to Dr. ADAMS workers, "De-

PARNELL AND DAVITT.

Their Differences on the Land Question Bavitt Amends" Progress and Poverty." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Most newspaper readers interested in Irish politics are aware that there is a direct conflict of opinion between Mesers. Parnell and Davitt regarding the system of land tenure which i should be the object of the national leaders to attain. While Mr. Parnell holds stead(sative to the original programme of the Land League, which looked to the creation of a peasant proprietary, with the present tenant farmers as the new proprietors, his rival-though himself a chief agent in founding the Land League—has gone off on a quite different tack. When Mr. Porster withdraw Davitt's ticket of leave, he gave his prisoner leisure to study Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." The result was that Davitt came out of jall a confirmed land nationalizer, with materials with which to keep up a life-long agitation on the land question. In several speeches which had a wide echo. Davitt enunciated his version of Mr. George's scheme of land reform. It was not purely Georgian, but contemplated a kind of partial compensation of the landlords—so partial, in-deed, that it only proposed to give them \$50,-000,000 for property variously estimated at scheme was impracticable as well as incon-sistent with the principle of Davitt's teacher, which rested on total confiscation of the landlords' property or the equivalent measure of imposing on their lands the whole burden of

national taxation. The Irish Parliamentary party at once set their faces against the proposed revolution.

Mr. Parnell at first abstained from directly condemning it, but at the Rotunda Convention from which the National League sprang, be succeeded in getting the delegates to adopt the principle of peasant proprietary, and in inducing Davitt of the Convention. For a time nationalization ances went, but Davitt never ceased to advo cate his scheme in private, and soon took to preaching it openly. . The leader of the Parliafoot down and declare that the advocacy of nationalization was inconsistent with membership of an organization which proclaimed a

This vigorous measure was rendered neces ary by an attempt made by Davitt and his fel ow nationalizers, John Ferguson and the Rev. Harold Rylett, a Land-Leaguing Unitarian minister, to hold an irregular convention in Belfast, for the purpose of put.ing the peacant proprietary clause in the constitution of the National League out of existence. The malcontents were temporarily crushed, and Davitt oon afterward announced his intention of making a prolonged foreign tour, which he has ince thought fit to abbreviate.

Before his departure he was for some time engaged in an effort to have the Irish Parliamentary party subordinated to a kind of elective assembly or supreme council in Dublin, to be composed of delegates deputed from the throughout the country. At first sight this would seem to be only a proposal that the tail should waggle the head, for the present leaders of the Irish people are the members of the Parliamentary party, and their duties at St taphen's would compel their absence from Dublin during the greater portion of the year But it was really something far deeper. With Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, and Healy away, Michael Davitt would be beyond comparison the most influential Nationalist I Ireland. He would have wirepulled the elections to the council and induced that b adopt his scheme, thus stuitifying the Parliaproprietary. The proposal could only have is sued in disruption and disaster.

Davitt was asked to reduce his terms to writing. He did so in a letter to a member of the Parliamentary party, which was to be submited to Mr. Parnell. This letter has never been published, the recipient considering it private Its purport was, however, subsequently made public in one of a series of letters addresses ast year to a defunct New York paper by the Rev. Harold Rylett, who, to conceal the author ship of his effusions, dated from Ireland while filling a cure of souls in Kent, England. This reverend gentleman's letters were manifestiy inspired by Davitt. They were filled with abuse of the Parliamentary party, who were stigmatized as a Ring whose principal occupaion consisted in the appropriation to their own uses of the moneys contributed by the Irish n America to the exchequer of the home League. Though Mr. Rylett was exposed, and ias since practically become an outcast from Irish politics, his letters did mischief, which as not been since repaired, by shaking the confidence of the Irish in this country in the leading workers for the autonomy of their kindred

beyond the sea.

Mr. Parnell has studiously abstained from giving his rival an opportunity for an open rupture, despite a violent attack made by the latter person on the land company of which Mr. Parnell is the Chairman and leading promoter. But it is very questionable whether even an outward appearance of harmony ca be much longer maintained. As recent telegrams have announced, Michael Davitt is en raged in an acrimonious controversy with Wm. O'Brien, editor of Mr. Parnell's organ United Ireland. His resolution, if possible, to oust the present Irish leader from his posiion, and transfer the national movement from the floor of Parliament to the hillsides, where he is himself so potent, is scarcely disguised. And though the project will probably feated, it may have very baneful results.

Davitt's influence with the more ignorant and excitable of his countrymen is enormous. while his nationalization scheme has great attractions for the town wage workers and farm laborers, who will shortly be admitted to the franchise. While Parnell is rather un-Irish in his general characteristics. Davitt may be regarded as in many respects a typical Celt. He has a longer record as a Nationalist than Par nell, and has suffered much more severely for his opinions. Parnell's steadfast adherence to alms must range on his side the educated and intelligent; but should Davitt throw his perfervid oratory into the scale against the leader he professes to follow at the approaching electoral orisis, the result may be disastrous to the hopes of the party of Irish autonomy.

Under these circumstances the renewed ru-

mors of the widened separation of the two popular leaders and the acrid flavor of the corre spondence which has been recently passing between Davitt and the editor of Parnell's Dublic organ have caused a good deal of apprehension among Irish-Americans.

Subscriptions Moceived for a Lifetime or

To the Editor of The Bun-Sir: Please tell me in THE WEEKLY SUS whether I can pay subscriptions at one time for THE BUN for three or for five years, as I intend to be a lifetime subscriber to THE WEARLY SCH.
This is \$15 that I have paid for THE NEW YORK WERLY SCH.
This is \$15 that I have paid for THE NEW YORK WERLY
SWE, and I hope to pay \$15 mere, and to read THE NEW
diffeen years longer. Please send THE SUN immediately,
as my eyes are hungry to devour its contents. THE SUN
is a dear friend and a good school teacher in my family.
Respectfully yours. RUSSELL, Mo., Aug. 18.

No More Gold by Mail.

Washinoton, Aug. 24.—The publicity given to the fact that the United States Treasurer had resumed the transfer of gold coin from Nan Francisco to New York by registered mail has again caused a suscension of that mode of transportation. It is not expected that more gold will be sent through the mails for some time.

The President Not to Vists Ohlo.

TRRASURY DEPARTMENT ABUSES. Mr. Manning Should Reconstruct the Super-vising Artestrut.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 24 .- The appointment of a new Supervising Architect to succeed Mr M. E. Bell is among the probable official changes now discussed here. Under Republican rule the office of the Supervising Architect has been important in a political sense, particularly by reason of the many superintendents and other assistants needed in the construction of Government buildings throughout the country, which places have been dispensed to the faithful not only as rewards for political service rendered, but as incentives to future work of the same character.

For the past ten years—in fact, ever since

Supervising Architect Mullett's time—there have been many gross abuses in connection with the office, one of the greatest consisting in the fact that a great deal of private architectural work has been surreptitiously done there, at Government expense, for prominent officials. That immaculate statesman from Ohio, the Hon, John Sherman, while Secretary of the Tressury, had the plans for his house in K street, in this city, prepared in the Supervising Architect's office, by Government draughtsmen, who worked upon his drawings during ordinary office hours, and who received from him, in fact, not one cent for the service. Mr. Sherman's friend Hill, late Supervising Architect, took general charge of the work for him, and it was superintended in detail, both at the Tressury Department and at the house itself, by A. G. Thomson, chief computer, After the completion of the house, which Mr. Sherman so thriftily contrived to have planned for him at public expense, he recompensed Thomson by making him Inspector of Public Buildings, without change of duties, and ingressing his pay Univ 27, 1880, from \$9.60 per diem, working days, to \$10 per diem for each day in the year, including Sundays inpon which days no service was rendered, making a total annual increase of \$44.80. This rate and kind of pay Thomson continued to receive until February, 1884, after Supervising Architect Hill had been forced out of office by an investigating committee, when attention was called to the illegal Sunday pay given by Sherman and to other official misconduct of which Thomson had been guilty, whereupon he was discinarged from office. In February, 1885, through the intercession of Sherman and Don Cameron, Thomson was again appointed "Lapactor of Public Buildings," under the Chief Clerk of the Frasarry Department, but was once more dismissed under the chief Clerk of the Frasarry Department.

The facts concerning the preparation of drawings for Mr. Sherman's house by Government employees very nearly came out during the Senatu investigation of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the have been many gross abuses in connection with the office, one of the greatest consisting in

The facts concerning the preparation of drawings for Mr. Sherman's house by Government employees very nearly came out during the Senate investigation of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the several Executive departments, and the cautious Sherman, becoming uneasy, went so far as to draw a check to Thomson in alleged payment for his services; but under skilful Republican manipulation the committee was prevented from getting at the bottom facts.

Other well-known public men besides Mr. Sherman have built fine residences in Washington, and it is now stated by Treasury employees that a portion of the architectural work upon at least two of these was done in the Treasury Department during the term of office of Supervising Architect Hill.

With the exception of Thomson all of Hill's old associates and zealous defenders during the investigation which resulted in his displacement (including his chief cierk and assistant. H. G. Jacobs), were retained in office through the influence of H. T. French, late Assistant Secretary, and they still remain under Supervising Architect Bell.
Under Bell's administration some of the most incongruous architectural monstrosities, as well as the most unfit structures for the purposes intended ever built for the Government, have been designed and constructed, or are in process of construction, among them, for example, the buildings at Council Bluffs, lowa, Shreveport, La., and Rochester, N. Y., as shown by perspective drawings appearing in Mr. Bell's last report.

by perspective drawings appearing in the controlled by the Supervising Architect less than half a dozen come within the provisions of the Civil Service act; and it is the opinion of the Civil Service act; and it is the opinion of many who are in a position to know that the whole concern badly needs a thorough overhauling by a vigorous hand.

W.

EXPLAINING ABOUT COSTIGAN.

Collector Robertson Declined Four Times to

Appeint him, and that Ended i The case of John E. Costigan, who on Sat urday conveyed the impression to Acting Coloctor Berry at the Custom House that the civil service examiners had violated their own pet law, did not appear so terrible yesterday after the Examining Board had been heard from. Costigan made an affidavit that he resided at 94 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, and sided at 94 Cermont avenue, Brooklyn, and that on the 28th of January, 1895, he was examined for the place of assistant gauger. On the 1st of February he got a notice from the Board that his standing was 76.63 per cent., and that he was therefore entitled to be upon the register of eligibles. A week later he saw Cellector Robertson, and asked to be appointed, but Mr. Bobertson would not promise. Costigan asked if his appointment was not obligatory, and the Cellector said that he had a right to choose any from the list, whether high or low, who had attained the standard of 65 per cent.

or low, who had attained the statement of low who had attained the statement of the Civil Service Board and the examiners say that Costigm's name was forwarded to the Collector four times along with others, but each time the Collector refused to appoint. After the fourth certification they with others, but each time the Collector refused to appoint. After the fourth certification they dropped him from the list, as the rules required. The reason why the Collector would not appoint him was that he had formerly been an assistant gauger, and had been reported for intoxication by Gaugers Baker. Knight, and Smith, under whom he served at various times. Special Agents Brackett and Ayer investigated the charges against him, and in a printed report of fifty odd pages reported that he was unlitted for duty. He was dismissed on the 14th of August, 1882.

Hubert O. Thompson visited the Custom House yesterday.

A \$1,000 CONSULSHIP VACANT.

A Consul Expending \$2,000 for Travelling Expenses and Doctors' Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- The resignation of Charles H. Davis, American Consul at St. Paul de Loundo, on the west coast of Africa, has been received at the State Department, Mr. Davis was appointed a little over a year ago. Notwithstanding the salary is only \$1,000 per annum, there were six other competitors for the place. He writes that the cost of transportation for himself, wife, and one child was \$750. His wife was taken sick immediately upon arrival with African fever. Through the sid of friends and the sale of personal effects he was enabled to send her back to the United States. Mr. Davis himself was then stricken down with the fever, and remained ill for a long time. An American man-of-war, which happened to enler the port, took him to sea, and saved his lifts lie returned to his post only to be a second time attacked. As soon as he was able to travel he boarded an English sailing vessel, and went to Livercool, where he is still confined to his room, and from which polar his resignation is dated. He was appointed fourteen months ago, and according to his own statement, within that period has expended for travelling expenses and doctors' bills \$2,000. withstanding the salary is only \$1,000 per an

The Tomb of John A. Mawline.

From the Philadelphia Press. WASHINOTON, Aug. 20.—Out in Congressional Cemetery, on the banks of the Anacostia River, or the eastern branch of the Potomac, beneath a beautifully veined marble monument, rests the budy of them. John A. Rawlins, the friend and confident of Grant. The simple inscription is as follows: "Major-Gen. John A. Rawlins, born Feb. 13, 1834, died Sept. 6, 1830. Chief of staft to Gen. U. S. Grant from 1831 to 1830. At the time of his death Secretary of War." In another part of the city, not far from the White House, in the centre of one of the heautiful triangular parks, is a life-sized statue of Rawitne in bronze, not on horseback, but standing in an easy attitude in full uniform, with his left, hand reating upon his sword hist, his fright thrust in the breast of his coat. Gen Grant paid the expenses of the funeral of Rawlins out of his own pocket, it having been reported that the Chief of Staff had left his family destitute. For several weeks the remains of Rawline lay in a

For several weeks the remains of Aswline lay in a vanit in Congressional Cemetery, and before they were permanently buried the widow had married again. Gen. Grant purchased the lot and paid for it himself, and, with his Cabinet, went to the burial of his former friend and companion in arms. When the casket was opened the corpse was found in a perfect state of preservation. A centiaman who was present states that the fillent Man. the corpse was found in a perfect state of preservation. A gentleman who was present states that the fillent Man gazed long and sarnestly at the face of Rawlins and seemed lost in thought. With his own hand he planted a shrub over the grave. The monument was erected by

How to Make a Yacht. From the Boston Courier.

"So this is the vessel you have been bragging or much about !! The she lies Beauty ain take!"
Beauty You don't call that unwieldly looking tub a

It do von process of the waln't a yacht yester. I admit, but she's a yacht now."
I ow can she be a yacht to-day if she was not a yacht great you yearcias ?!"

Well, you see, I had her washed out, and I've filled up her cabin with injuors and chears, put seven cases of make her a yacht, then I don't know it and if that don't make her a yacht, then I don't know is a sud if that don't last's the build of the vessel that make har a vacht is It injuors and cigars and the beer and the build. It is the said the folks that's on hours do her that make priches and the folks that's on hours do her that make a priche yacht. Put a crowd on heard on her that case get that pack yilly an all afore they see out of the harbor, as she'd be such a yacht as no true gentleman need be sabassed on." UHALLENGED BY MR. CONKLING.

Suct Proposed to a Young Navat Lieu-tenant who Insuited Grant.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24 .- A sensational story has just leaked out here, the substance of which is as follows: Mr. Aifred R. Conkling. a young New York lawyer, who is the son of Frederick A. Conkling and the nephew of Roscoe Conkling, and was a personal friend of Gen. Grant, visited the flagship Tennessee here with a party of ladies. A certain Lieutenant on board, who was still rearing the mourning crape upon his arm, indulged in slanderous remarks against Grant's character and career. Mr. Conkling became very angry, and on his return to shore immediately sent the slanterer a challenge to fight a duci. The lat ter declined on the ground that duelling is in violation of navy regulations. Under persuasion, it is said, however, the Lieutenant finally seconted, but while the preliminaries were being arranged the Admiral heard rumors of the affair and declined to parmit the Lieutenant to go ashore, thus frustrating the duel for

the present at least. Mr. Conkling refuses to give the name of the Lieutenant, and the officers of the ship decline

to reveal it. Two vessels supposed to belong to the North Atlantic squadron have arrived in the harbor, Admiral Jouett of the flagship will give an invitation reception this evening to Mr. Biaine and Senator Hale.

SMALL AND LARGE STOCK GAMBLING. Justice Barnard Discusses the Subject of Bucket Shops There was an argument before Justice

Barnard in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a motion to vacate an injunction obtained by Mr. Shephard, proprietor of the "White Elephant," an alleged bucket shop in this city, to prevent the Gold and Stock Telethis city, to prevent the Gold and Stock Tele-graph Company from removing two tickers from the place. It was said on behalf of the company that Shephard did not transact a legitimate business, that no stock certificates changed hands, and that the amount involved in the financial transactions was limited to \$5 or \$10. These bucket snops fall under the ban of the laws against gambling. The pro-prietor in the present case, it was also alleged, had been steading the returns in violation of the contract by beingraphing them to other people.

people.

Justice Barnard said he could not see much difference in the various modes of transaction in stocks. "It's all the same thing," he said. "It is all done with a pencil and paper. It is only a difference in amounts, one man investing \$250,000 on a margin of \$10. It's just the same as in a bucket shoo."

in a bucket shop."

Counsel for the company said:

"There is this essential difference: There is no change of certificates in the bucket shop business, while according to the usages of Wall street certificates are supposed to be passed each night."

"It is supposed ac," said Justice Barnard, Decision was reserved.

Lyrics of High Culture From the Boston Courier. A PEW SEASONABLE RHYMES, The Fut Hon Rejoices. The months roll on, the terrid heat Of summers' almost over: The nights are growing cool again, The fat man feels in clover.

Put'em Amay. Though Sel still glows, his tropic strength No longer he can muster; We'll soon put by the paim-leaf fan, Likewise the linen duster. He Knocks the Dust Out of the Bible Again The parson, back to work, refreshed, Now stirring surmons preaches. The gris are coming home again In bevies from the beaches.

Misspent and Well-spent Time. Some sighing over precious time
They've wasted in firtunions.
And some, who've hooked their fish to make
Their wedding preparations. They're Got Home.

Now people who've been "living back."

Avoiding observation,
Three open wide their blinds in front,
Which means home from vacation. No More High Life Beton Stairs. From beach and mountains, families
Are coming home in dozens,
And from the kitchen, servant maids
Are clearing out their countse.

Kissed by Old Sol

The pretty girls who went away With checks as red as cherries, We notice coming tack to-day With faces frown as berries. A Fremature Esplosion in the fields from dawn till dark

A missing pair of flugers. he damed who's been bathing at the beaches, at the And hathing, too, in very scanty clothes, scanty clothes las found the wisdom that experience leaches, perience teaches.

e she couldn't find a lover who'd propose, who'd And propuse.

And descending, fast descending, fast descending, fast descending, and impatiently site stamps her little foot, little foot. That her sammer might have had a different ending, different ending, different ending if she'd but worn a paoled bathing suit, bathing suit.

Good for Him. Good for Hom.
Manity student,
No faise pride,
Cares not it his
Chums deride,
Seeks the mountains,
Labors there
White enjoying
Healthful air,
Speads the summer
Shegine hash

Staging nash. Home returns with Lots of cash. No Setton without its Ills.

It seems to our New England clime
Each season has its tite;
We'te dra-sing vary near the time
When Identify send the time
When leemen send their bills.
And fright winter brings its woos,
As we'll as forrid summer.
For then our water paper are frose
And we must pay the plumber.

on the Half Shell About this season of the year The public heart with joy stire; QUATRAINS.

Hope.

It's hope that obsers us with its rays.

And makes life's pathway bright,
It's some the wanterwoman says.

That makes her labor light. 'Tie true, 'tie Fity.

Mixed with the awestness there's some gall in many young men'e lives; The pretty girls are ang de all Until they're wadded wives. Loxely Woman. Her voice's music has been sung By poets not a few. But if there's music in her tongue There's often discord, too.

The Happy Man. He little knows of care or strife.
Of surrows or regrets.
Who, as he passes through thus life,
Can always pay his debis.

Another Happy Han.
Blessed is the impecunious man
Who has a kind protector;
Kamety, a servant girl who can
Hand off a bill collector. Advice to Husbands

THE LATEST CRAZE.

Now the unaden sits in her easy chair
And drives away melancholy
By plying her heedles and kuitting a pair
Of scarlet silk hose for her " Cholly." EPITAPUS. On a Temperance Man.

A noted temperance man lies here.
The green turf o'er his head:
No man e'er saw him on his bler
Till after he was dead. On an Amateur Angler. He angled many a purling brook, But lacked the angler's skill; He lied about the fish he took. And here he's lying still.

On an Actor. Ambition's parts he off casayed,
But never won renown;
And in the last great act he played,
Destir rung the curtain down;
For fame he longed; its for fame,
And life was full of jare;
But if he failed to be a star,
Ile's now above the stars.

On a Policeman. Pause, stranger, pause, and drop a lear, To pass would be a poor way To show respect—a cop sleeps here Instead of in a doorway. On an House Baker No bread he needs, he kneeds no dough, the sleeps the sleep that hows no waking, if e did much baking there below. But now he's gone where there's no baking.

On a Hod Carrier. Here hiss a had carrier under the sad, He's happy there's to doubt of that; He carried in He many bricks in his had, But never a brick in his hat.

On a foods.

Go, stranger, go to yonder mound.

And grief's and trinuite pay there:
Ab I there, he to the girls would ear.

When itying, in a righting way;
to when we placed him neath the ground,
We murmared seltir, "stay there !"

A RANK OFFICIAL'S SUICIDE

The Tressurer of the South Framingham Savings Bank Cuts his Thront BOSTON, Aug. 24 .- The run on the savings

bank at South Framingham, whose Treasurer Coleman S. Adams, last week resigned at the demand of Bank Examiner Gatchell, has been slight, owing to the implicit confidence which every one had in Mr. Adams's integrity, and to-day only about \$15,000 was paid out. The trustees unanimously expressed their be lief that the bank is perfectly solvent, and the Bank Examiner himself said that the cursory examination which he had made had revealed irregularities, but no absolute deficiency. My Adams, who has held his office twenty-seven years, has appeared very cool and collected during the excitement of the last four days, and has assisted in figuring up the accounts.
At 2 P. M. to-day Examiner Gatchell arrived in the town, and went to the lawyer's office where Adams was at work, Adams left and went to the bank, and Mr. Gatchell followed him and took up his ledger to examine it. Adams then went to the office of examine it. Adams then went to the office of the bank and cut his throat with a razor, dying immediately. When found he had a revolver beside him, which it is supposed he intended to use in case the razor did not do the work. The bank was closed at once. The body was placed in charge of the proper authorities. Mr. Adams leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. One son, Walter Adams is Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Framingham, and a prominent Boston lawyer. The other, Joseph S., has for years been associated with his father in the bank at Framingham, and was also in the insurance business. Mr. Adams was a member of Middlesox Lodge of Free Masons at Framingham, had been trial Justice for many years, and was otherwise conspicuous as a citizen and a leading Democrat of the county.

tice for many years, and was otherwise conspicuous as a citizen and a leading Democrat of the county.

Mr. Galchell returned to Boston to-night. He says that Adams told him on Wednesday last that the keys of the safe which contained the depositors' ledger were lost. He (Galchell) did not believe it, and to-day he found, that the safe had no key, but was worked with a combination, and that that had been turned over to the President. When he first visited the bank on Wednesday Adams showed him only two books—a check book and a memorandum book. The former contained a number of checks signed in lank, and the latter, which was produced in lank, and the latter, which was produced in lank, and the journal, contained a few accounts only. A disorepancy of a few hundred dollars was discovered during the day, and Adams's resignation was at that time demanded on pain of legal proceedings.

Adams's cation in taking his life to-day leads to the belief that a heavy defalcation will be found, but his friends say that he was very co-curric, and that his auticide in licates simply that he was unmanned by the unfounded suspicions aroused by the Bank Examiner's action. The bank has now auspended payment, pending a thorough investigation of its affairs.

TEMPERANCE TRAGEDY IN MAINE A Botel Keeper Shut by a Constable—Threats of Lynchium.

BOCKLAND, Me., Aug. 24 .- Constable Orne, who is hired by temperance people to see that the liquor law is enforced, and his assistant, Joseph E. Clinton, recently made a seizure of liquors at the Lindsey Hotel, of which T. B. Severance is the proprietor. This noon Clinton and Severance met in the street and exchanged hard words. As they were walking along together Clinton applied an insulting opitiles to Severance, who thereupon slapped his face. Clinton drew a revolver and fired three shots in quick succession, wounding Severance twice in the thigh and once in the groin. Despite his wounds. Severance sprang upon Clinton and pounded him terribly in the face and about the head with his dists until the men were separated by the police. Clinton was taken to the station house, where he is held to await the result of his victim's injuries. Large and greatly excited crowds are assembled, and the lynching of both Orne and Clinton is threatened should Severance's wounds prove latal. It is said that the authorities have directed the doctors to suppress all facts likely changed hard words. As they were walking

rected the doctors to suppress all facts like to augment the popular excitement. SUNBEAMS.

-Electrical headlights are now on the comotives of a Western railroad. -Some of the gamblers driven out of Chicago have established their games in boats beyond the city limits on the lake.

-The bathing at the seashore resorts this year has generally lacked the eccentricity of costum remarkable in past years. -The Supreme Court of British Columbia

is the only place in America where the Judges and law-yers wear the wigs and gowns of English usage. -A girl at a Maine summer resort carves skulls and crossbones on the trees thereabouts, but in other respects is normally frivolous and blithesome.

-The largest street railroad company in onden has refused to reduce the hours of its employee from sixteen a day or to allow alternate Sundays -A Chicago girl, being caught in a highnecked dress at a dinner where the rest of the corsages were very low, was so ashamed of herself that she kept a shawl wrapped round her shoulders.

-London journals say that the authorese of the "Duchess" fiction, which has been claimed by a woman figuring at some of the American watering places this season, is Mrs. Argeiles, an Irish writer

-Mr. Alexander Vogelsang of Philadelphia threatens to startle the world with a flying machine of a new sort. Instead of using wings of enormous size, hi mays he can do it with fans of a length of two feet. ... Those small and quiet asylums that are ound in the country for insane patients, whose families

are able to pay for special care, are said to be often owned by city physicians with practices exten -- Thomas Stevens, who traversed America on a bicycle tour round the world, and has now crossed Europe, writes back that good country roads are the exception in this country, but common in the parts of the Old World through which he has passed.

-When the British Consulate at Adrianople was burned down, the Consul's sisters, having escaped in their night clothes, found that a female servantre-mained behind. One of them instantly dashed back and escued the woman, both being much burned. -A savings bank in Portland, Oregon, has

a twenty-dollar gold piece which was taken from the atomach of a slaughtered cow, and found to be worth \$10.23. The milling is worn off the edge, which is smooth and rounded, but the designs upon the sides remain visible. The date of the coin is 1870, but how long the cow had been digesting the \$3.75 no one can fell. -A writer in Vanity Fair attributes to the late Prince Consort a great change in English seesif.
According to this authority the Prince thought that the
social ascendancy of the nobles needed repression and

social accendancy of the notice needed repression and hence his "patient and persevering worship of the mid-dic class," which led to a much more democratic state of things. It had, however, a bad side in the tendency which came from it to give to meritiess wealth an unense and position -The Privy Council of England was called pon to hear an appeal against a sentence of death. The

arliast time it could be reached was Friday afters but this very Friday the appellent was hanged at Win-nipeg. Lord Watson therefore satisfully remarked "that it appeared doubtful whether there was any petytioner at their lordships' par," and it did not appear to be expedient to have any discussion on the petition. -It is just fifty years ago that the construction of the first French railroad, that from Paris to St. Germain, was officially sanctioned. The late Emil Pereirs undertook to make this line at his own capeuse.

Percite undertook to make this line at his own expense. It had taken nearly three years to obtain the consent of the authorities, the contention of Thiers being that railroads could never be more than mere toys, while array also doubted their utility. The financial difficulties were also doubted their utility. also great, and only surmounted when the Rothschild and Davillars were won over. The road was opened in 1837, and became the nucleus of the west -Any one who has ever visited Kingston.

Canada, will recall the round towers which form a part of the extensive fortifications. These, it is supposed, were copied from the similar structures on the coast of free land, which are about to be demolished. The Irish towers were built at the time when Lord Cornwaltis wa Viceroy of Ireland, at the suggestion of the buke of Richmond, who had heard that the town of Mariello, is Corses, had by means of similar defences successfully resisted the attack of a fact. This same Dake of Sich mond afterward became Governor-General of Canada and it was during his career there that these Martelle towers were built for Kingston, then the capital of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. His death occurred in 1819 from hydrophobia, produced by

"This morning," writes a Berlin correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "I stood with in three feet of the Emperor as his Majesty took his sual walk in the Kurbaus Gardens. He were a tall sill hat of the latest London form, with very narrow brun, a black frock coat, unbuttoned, with a crape hand on the left sleeve, a white waistcoat, a black and blue striped left sleeve, a white waiscout, a black-and-bise striped scarf, with plain gold pin in it, loose gray trussert, large, comfortable shoes, and carried a stout waking slick. About fifty little girls from 12 to 10 years old, crowded about him with bonques of corn flower. The Emperor chucked a pretty little blende maden unlied the chim, pulled her ear gently, took her languer, and and, with a pleasant sunte. And, whe achim. The Emperor theu slopped at a hat shop and selected a area brown felt hat; then, waking further builty about 500 worth of Soliemian gluss reach loads drinking giasses. worth of Boliemian glass joined howle, drinking glasses.
Ac., which he ordered to be sent to Bertin."

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